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legislature, it was brought out in the testimony that Henry had given it out as his opinion that Henderson's purchase would "stand good." Mr. Alvord hazards the view that Henry and George Rogers Clark probably discussed the validity of the purchases of the Illinois and Wabash land companies. Certain it is that Clark and Henry took up land together, presumably in the Illinois country, as evidenced by a well-known entry in Clark's diary.

In the discussion of the episodes arising out of the activities of Murray and his associates, as set forth in the documents — which, in addition to the opinion of lords Camden and Yorke, consist of the text of the treaty with the Illinois Indians in 1773, the treaty of Louis Viviat in 1775 with the Piankashaw and Wea tribes for the Wabash lands, and the articles of agreement uniting the Illinois and Wabash companies — Mr. Alvord has shown his customary fertility in research, his ability to marshal evidence unobtrusively derived from many sources, and his broad knowledge of the period. The ultimate failure of the designs of Murray is shown as inevitable in face of the most powerful opposition, and of the confusion incident to the coming of the revolution. But Mr. Alvord, in his introduction, has given a new vitality to the buoyant hopes and energetic efforts of the persistent Murray. "Thus the purchases by the company came to naught," he observes in conclusion; "but the enterprise itself was not without significance, for the Illinois-Wabash Land Company was one of the first great companies, some successful, some unsuccessful, which have aided in the settlement of the West. William Murray, whose name is almost unknown in history, was but the prototype of hundreds who have followed his example; and his name should be linked with those of his contemporaries, Richard Henderson and George Morgan, who, though unsuccessful, were pioneer promoters of settlement on a large scale in the Mississippi Valley."

The volume is a beautiful specimen of bookmaking. The paper and printing are exceptional in quality and appearance, and the documents are faultless reproductions in facsimile of the originals. A minor typographical error, "wholy" on page 5 has been noted.

ARCHIBALD HENDERSON

In the path of La Salle or boy scouts on the Mississippi. By Percy K. Fitzhugh. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1914. 374 p. \$1.25)

The title promises well as a book for boys and the story of the struggle and conquest of the hero over himself is well told. Conservation of water by the national government, or the expedition of Lewis and Clark might better be used than "In the path of La Salle" as descriptive of the content of the volume, for the events narrated have little association with the

Mississippi river. It cannot be commended as having any value historically.

J.

Stories of old Kentucky. By Martha Grassham Purcel, member of the board of education, Paducah, Kentucky. (New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: American Book Company, 1915. 192 p. \$.66)

Scouting with Daniel Boone. By Everett T. Tomlinson. [Pioneer scout series.] (Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. 303 p. \$1.20 net)

Each of these books deals largely with Daniel Boone and the pioneer days of Kentucky. The first is of somewhat wider scope, as it begins with prehistoric times and contains some matter which bears on later periods of Kentucky history. The narrative is not continuous, but is broken into the form of stories. These are told in unusually well-selected words, adapted to the historical reading of children in the graded schools. The latter part of the book is, perhaps, not quite so successful, as the effort to include some account of Kentucky scientists, artists, literary men, and historians results in what is sometimes no more than a mere list of names. As a whole, however, the work is excellently done.

Mr. Tomlinson's book, on the other hand, is a novel for boys somewhat on the Henty plan. Daniel Boone is the central figure and that truly philosophical pioneer is refined into a veritable Marcus Aurelius. To hold the interest of the boy-readers a youthful hero is provided, whose fortunes link themselves to those of Boone. But this is not enough, and the writer frankly tells the reader that he has made use of "a few adventures on the border which strictly do not belong to this tale," though every one is "true." The author believes there is no better way of inspiring patriotism than by interesting our boys in such heroic men as Daniel Boone. Without attempting to dispute this thesis, one may respectfully question the advisability of attempting to arouse such interest by blurring, with regard to characters that are really historical, the distinction between history and fiction.

Slavery in Missouri, 1804-1865. By Harrison Anthony Trexler, Ph.B., assistant professor of economic history, University of Montana. [Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science, series xxxii, no. 2.] (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1914. 259 p. \$1.50)

Mr. Trexler has performed a twofold service: he has written a scholarly and well-organized book on an important subject; and he has, indirectly, demonstrated the value, for historical purposes, of a class of material which, although very extensive, has been heretofore almost untouched by